

Sobei language

Sobei is one of the Sarmi languages spoken in three villages (Sarmi, Sawar, and Bagaiserwar) near the district center of Sarmi in Papua province of Indonesia. Ethnologue (2005) cites two third-party population estimates of 1,000 and 1,850, while Sterner estimates the population at 1,500 (1975) and 2,000 (1987), based on actual residence in the area.

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Phonology

Sobei reflexes of some common Austronesian etyma include *ima* 'hand', *betwe* 'star', *daidu* 'two', *faso* 'paddle', *fau* 'four', *mam* 'father', *nen* 'mother', *natu* '(his/her) child', *niwe* 'coconut', *pana* 'food', *puwe* 'betelnut', *rani* 'water', *rau* 'leaf', *-sa* 'up', *-si* 'down', *siso* 'breast', *tafi* 'sugarcane', *tano* 'rain', *temto* 'man', *tesese* 'one', *tou* 'three', *wane* 'sand', *yafu* 'fire' (all gleaned from J. Sterner 1975).

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	ɛ		o
Low		a	

Consonants

Sobei	
Native to	Indonesia
Region	Papua
Ethnicity	1,850 (2000) ^[1]
Native speakers	1,000 (2007) ^[1]
Language family	Austronesian <ul style="list-style-type: none">Malayo-Polynesian<ul style="list-style-type: none">Oceanic<ul style="list-style-type: none">Western Oceanic<ul style="list-style-type: none">North New Guinea<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sarmi – Jayapura Bay<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sarmi<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sobei
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	sob
Glottolog	sobe1238 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/sobe1238) ^[2]

	<u>Labial</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>Alveopalatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Voiceless stops</u>	p	t	c	k	ʔ
<u>Voiced stops</u>	b	d		g	
<u>Fricatives</u>	f	s			
<u>Nasal</u>	m	n			
<u>Liquid</u>		r			
<u>Approximant</u>	w		j		

Morphology

Nouns

Sobei distinguishes alienable possession from inalienable possession by directly suffixing nouns in the latter type of relationship, principally body parts and kin terms. The morphophonemics are often complex: *natu* 'my child', *natun* 'his/her child', *netrirse* 'our child(ren)', *netrise* 'their child(ren)'; *dabu'sa'a* 'my head', *dabusa'a* 'his/her head', *debrirsa'a* 'our heads', *debrisa'a* 'their heads' (Stern 1987). The following paradigm of the inalienably possessed noun *tema-* 'father' is from Stern (1976). The intermediate *-ri-* before the possessive suffix serves as a plural marker. As an independent pronoun, *ri* is 3rd person plural ('they'). Some kin terms that do not take the possessive suffixes nevertheless have plural forms ending in *-(r)i*: *wawa-ri* 'uncle-PL', *tinan-i* 'mother-PL', *nabai-yi* 'cousin-PL' (Stern 1976).

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<u>1st person inclusive</u>		tema-ri-rse
<u>1st person exclusive</u>	tema-'	tema-ri-mse
<u>2nd person</u>	tema-m	tema-ri-mse
<u>3rd person</u>	tema-n	tema-ri-se

Independent pronouns

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<u>1st person inclusive</u>		rer
<u>1st person exclusive</u>	ya	mim
<u>2nd person</u>	u	yam
<u>3rd person</u>	e	ri

Verbs

Sobei verb stems can include a number of aspectual, reciprocal, modificational, or directional affixes, but every verb is minimally prefixed to show the grammatical person and number of its subject and grammatical mood (realis or irrealis). Mood markers differ according to whether the stem is simple or complex, and some classes of verbs show stem allomorphy in their conjugational paradigms. (See Stern 1987.)

<u>Person/Number</u>	<u>Realis 'come'</u>	<u>Irrealis 'come'</u>
<u>1SG</u>	yomi	ima
<u>2SG</u>	umi	ama
<u>3SG</u>	ema	ama
<u>1PL INCL</u>	timi	tama
<u>1PL EXCL</u>	mimi	'a'ma
<u>2PL</u>	mimi	'a'ma
<u>3PL</u>	rimi	riama

<u>Person/Number</u>	<u>Realis 'make'</u>	<u>Irrealis 'make'</u>
<u>1SG</u>	yofi	yafei
<u>2SG</u>	ufi	afei
<u>3SG</u>	efei	afei
<u>1PL INCL</u>	tifi	tafei
<u>1PL EXCL</u>	mifi	'a'fei
<u>2PL</u>	mifi	'a'fei
<u>3PL</u>	rifi	riafei

<u>Person/Number</u>	<u>Realis 'cry'</u>	<u>Irrealis 'cry'</u>
<u>1SG</u>	yotin	itan
<u>2SG</u>	utin	atan
<u>3SG</u>	etan	atan
<u>1PL INCL</u>	titin	tatan
<u>1PL EXCL</u>	mitin	'a'tan
<u>2PL</u>	mitin	'a'tan
<u>3PL</u>	ritin	riatan

<u>Person/Number</u>	<u>Realis 'eat'</u>	<u>Irrealis 'eat'</u>
<u>1SG</u>	win	an
<u>2SG</u>	win	kin
<u>3SG</u>	an	an
<u>1PL INCL</u>	tin	ta'an
<u>1PL EXCL</u>	min	'e'kin
<u>2PL</u>	min	'e'kin
<u>3PL</u>	rin	riekin

<u>Person/Number</u>	<u>Realis 'be'</u>	<u>Irrealis 'be'</u>
<u>1SG</u>	wen	wan
<u>2SG</u>	wen	en
<u>3SG</u>	den	an
<u>1PL INCL</u>	ten	tan
<u>1PL EXCL</u>	men	'e'en
<u>2PL</u>	men	'e'en
<u>3PL</u>	ren	rie'en

External links

- Paradisec has two collections of Arthur Cappell's materials (AC1 (<http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/collections/AC1>), AC2 (<http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/collections/AC2>)) that include Sobei language materials.

References

- Sobei (<https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/sob/>) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
 - Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Sobei" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/sobe1238>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
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